S/081/61/000/020/015/089
B105/B147

AUTHORS: Polikarpov, Yu. S., Korshunov, I. A.

TITLE: Distribution of microquantities of zinc in the precipitation of nickel sulfate from aqueous solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 45, abstract 20B334 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 3, 1960, 447-451)

TEXT: The coprecipitation of Zn^{65}-marked microquantities of Zn with nickel sulfate (I) was studied by isothermal relieving of supersaturation. The system was examined at 16, 35, and 65°C. The ratio of crystallization does not change if the amount of precipitated solid phases varies from 14 to 5%, and the Zn concentration from 10^{-2} to 10^{-7} g/milliliter. Adding the Al^{3+} ion produces no effect upon the distribution character. The values of the equilibrium ratio of crystallization of Zn in the crystallization of I are as follows: at 16°C, 0.56 ± 0.04; at 35°C, 0.4 ± 0.02, and at 65°C, 0.41. The authors assume that forced isomorphism or isodimorphism takes place in the examined system. [Abstracter's note:

Card 1/2

Distribution of microquantities ... S/081/61/000/020/015/089
B105/B147

Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/024/029/086
B138/B102

AUTHORS: Batalov, A. P., Korshunov, I. A.

TITLE: Radical exchange in organometallic compounds. VI. New method of determining the composition of triethyl aluminum complexes with certain organic solvents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 183, abstract 24Zh13 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. [Gor'kiy], no. 3, 1960, 501-504)

TEXT: A new method is proposed for the determination of composition of $(C_2H_5)_3Al$ (I) complexes with oxygen- and nitrogen-containing solvents, based on the influence of the complex-forming solvents on the degree of ethyl radical exchange between I and $C_2{}^{14}H_5Br$. The compositions of the complexes $Al(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2O$, $Al(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot C_5H_5N$ and $2Al(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot C_4H_8O_2$ were determined. For the preceding report see RZhKhim, 1961, 23Zh38. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/079/60/030/009/002/015
B001/B064

AUTHORS: Korshunov, I. A., Novotorov, N. F., Okrokova, I. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of Paraffins Tagged With Radioactive C^{14} by Hydrogenating Olefins and by Decomposing Organometallic Lithium Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9. pp. 2804-2808

TEXT: The synthesis of the above-mentioned hydrocarbons described in Refs. 1, 2 has a number of essential shortcomings, above all the poor yield (40%) as well as the complicated way of refining the final product, especially from the ether used as medium. To avoid this, it was necessary to develop a new method. In this respect the catalytic hydrogenation of olefins at low temperatures and standard pressure, as well as the decomposition of the crystalline organo-lithium compounds by means of oxidation appear to be of greatest importance. The present investigation deals with the synthesis of C^{14}-tagged paraffins by way of hydrogenation of olefins with a specially effective platinized coal (10% platinum). In this con-

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Paraffins Tagged With Radioactive C^{14} by Hydrogenating Olefins and by Decomposing Organometallic Lithium Compounds

S/079/60/030/009/002/015
B001/B064

nection, the effect exerted by temperature, velocity of the gas current of reacting components upon the yield was investigated. At the same time, the synthesis of the paraffins tagged with radioactive C^{14} by means of organo-lithium compounds was worked out. The synthesis of saturated hydrocarbons by this method proceeds smoothly, but the formation of lithium alkyl occurs too slowly, especially towards the end of the reaction so that the yield in tagged hydrocarbons amounts to approximately 85-90% only. Thus, ethane-C^{14}, propane-1-C^{14}, butane-1-C^{14}, isobutane-1-C^{14}, octane-1-C^{14} were synthesized by means of catalytical hydrogenation. Propane-1-C^{14}, butane-1-C^{14}, isobutane-1-C^{14} were obtained by decomposition of organo-lithium compounds. The method suggested may be employed for the utilization of alcohol-containing by-products of low specific activity as well as of alcohols containing tagged products that form no alkyl halides. The two figures show the two apparatus for the hydrogenation of the hydrocarbons and for the synthesis of the organo-lithium compounds with subsequent decomposition, and Table 2 the constants of the saturated hydrocarbons. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references: 6 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 British.

Card 2/2

Gor'kiy State Univ

KONSHUNOV, I.A.; POLIKARPOV, Yu.S.

Coprecipitation of microimpurities from a supersaturated solution under the effect of ultrasonic waves. Radiokhimiia 3 no.4:501-503 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Crystallization)
(Ultrasonic waves)

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; KALININ, A.I.

Polarography in organic analysis (survey). Zav.lab. 27 no.11:1323-1328 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Polarography) (Chemistry, Organic--Analysis)

21088
S/079/61/031/003/012/013
B118/B207

53700

AUTHORS: Korshunov, I. A. and Batalov, A. P.

TITLE: Exchange of radicals in organo-metallic compounds. III. Exchange of phenyl and ethyl radicals in organo-aluminum compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 3, 1961, 964-969

TEXT: The authors continued their study on the exchange of radicals in organo-metallic compounds and investigated the conditions under which this exchange takes place in the systems "triphenyl aluminum - benzene" in cyclohexane and "triethyl aluminum - ethyl bromide" under the action of various admixtures. Benzene and ethyl bromide were tagged with C^{14}. In the first system, the exchange of the phenyl radicals, without admixtures, does not take place, not even under rigorous conditions, or takes place with admixtures within 30 hr at 150°C within the error limits (Table 1). In the system "triethyl aluminum - ethyl bromide" without admixtures, there is also no exchange. Introduction of metal halides into this system, however, causes a considerable exchange (Table 2) which exceeds the calculated error of

Card 1/5

activity by far. The admixtures used were chiefly metals of varying valence and their halogen salts. Such admixtures as titanium tetra- and nickel chlorides cause an explosion of the ampoule if the experiment takes a comparatively long period of time and is carried out at above 100°C; a thick, resinoid substance results, which is not decomposed by alcohol. Exchange in the presence of metallic silver, bismuth, and copper is not effected by these metals themselves, but by their halides forming under experimental conditions. In the presence of $SnCl_2$, AgBr, CuCl, $CuCl_2$, $CoCl_2$, $FeCl_3$, and $BiCl_3$ the exchange reaction is always smooth, without explosion of the ampoule; thus, it was possible to determine its kinetics. A characteristic feature of this reaction with the use of the above admixtures is the absence of gas-like by-products, which indicates that the admixtures do not cause a dealkylation of triethyl aluminum; the small amounts of gas detected are due to a lesser thermal decomposition of the initial products, especially ethyl bromide. Thus, a considerable exchange of ethyl radicals between triethyl aluminum and ethyl bromide was obtained under the action of copper, iron, and bismuth halides. The rate constants of exchange and the activation energy were calculated. With respect to their effect upon the ac-

celeration of the exchange reaction, the admixtures are classified as follows (Table 3): $BiCl_3 > CuCl_2 > CuCl > FeCl_3 > CoCl_2 > AgBr > SnCl_2$.

V. N. Kurakin participated in one of the experiments. The authors thank V. I. Biryukov for his help. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E. G. Rochov, D. T. Hurd, K. W. Lewis. The Chemistry of Organometallic Compounds, N. Y., 136 (1947).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni P. I. Lobacheskogo. (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of Gor'kiy State University imeni P. I. Lobachevskiy)

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; VERTYULINA, L.N.

Reduction of certain sulfonamide compounds at the dropping mercury electrode. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1056-1062 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gro'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitet imeni N. I. Lobachevskogo.
(Sulfamide)
(Reduction, Electrolytic)

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; MALYUGINA, N.I.

Polargraphic reduction of triethyllead hydroxide. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1062-1067 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitet imeni N. I. Lobachevskogo.
(Lead compounds)
(Reduction, Electrolytic)

BATALOV, A.P.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Radical exchange in organometallic compounds. Part 5: Mechanism of the exchange reaction. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1649-1653 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Organometallic compounds)

88570
S/020/61/136/001/018/037
B016/B055

5.3700

AUTHORS: Batalov, A. P. and Korshunov, I. A.

TITLE: Studies on the Exchange of Ethyl Radicals in the System $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - C_2H_5Br

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp. 93-95

TEXT: The present work on the exchange of ethyl radicals between $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and C_2H_5Br is a continuation of the studies on the exchange of radicals in organometallic compounds (Hg: Ref. 1, Pb: Ref. 2, Mg: Ref. 3). Since the exchange of identical alkyl or aryl radicals can only be studied by means of the tracer method, the authors used C^{14}-tagged C_2H_5Br (the synthesis is described in Ref. 2). The bomb tubes were filled in a pure nitrogen atmosphere, frozen in liquid nitrogen, evacuated, sealed, and thermostated. The degree of exchange was determined from the C^{14} content of the CO_2 obtained by decomposition of the $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and subsequent combustion of the ethane so formed (Ref. 4). The authors summarize their

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88570

Studies on the Exchange of Ethyl Radicals in the System $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - C_2H_5Br

S/020/61/136/001/018/037
B016/B055

experimental results as follows: a) Exchange of radicals does not occur, even under extreme conditions (150°C, 20 h), in the absence of metal halides. The authors therefore used metal halides having d electrons in their orbitals. b) The presence of $TiCl_4$ or $NiCl_2$ leads either to explosion of the tube or to polymerization (resinification). c) In the presence of $BiCl_3$, $FeCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, CuCl, $CoCl_2$, AgBr or $SnCl_2$ the exchange proceeds smoothly and generally without explosion. d) Gases or other by-products are not formed. e) The exchange rate is greatly reduced by using ethyl ether as solvent. The experimental results appear in Table 1. The authors assume that the reaction involves three stages: 1) Alkyl halide and metal halide form a polarized molecular compound in which the covalent carbon-hydrogen bond is loosened owing to polarization: $\overset{*}{R}X + MX_3 \longrightarrow \overset{*}{R}X \ldots MX_3$ (A). 2) $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and this molecular compound form a 6-membered cyclic complex stabilized by alternately rupturing and forming bonds (Ref. 5):

$$R_3Al + \overset{*}{R}X \ldots M_3X \longrightarrow R_2Al\begin{array}{l}\diagup R\cdots X \diagdown \\ \diagdown \overset{*}{R}\cdots X \diagup\end{array}MX_2 \quad (B).$$

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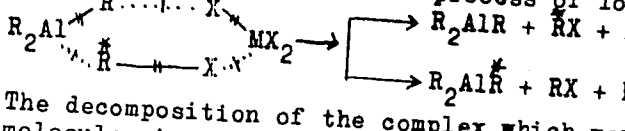
88570

Studies on the Exchange of Ethyl Radicals in the System $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - C_2H_5Br

S/020/61/136/001/018/037
B016/B055

3) The complex decomposes by scission of just forming bonds (the lines ····|···) or old bonds in the process of loosening (the lines ——|——):



(V)

The decomposition of the complex which may be regarded as a pseudo molecule, is a monomolecular reaction. The reaction rate may be calculated by $K = -\frac{1}{t}\ln(1 - \frac{A_t}{A\infty})$, where t = time in seconds, A_t = activity of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ at the time t; A_∞ = its activity at equilibrium (100% exchange). An unoccupied orbital in the aluminum atom aids complex formation. The authors were able to confirm this by transforming $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ into a stable etherate by means of diethyl ether. Since the unoccupied orbital is filled up by the donor-acceptor bond between aluminum and oxygen, the exchange rate drops rapidly. The authors thank G. A. Razuvayev, Corresponding Member AS USSR, for discussion of their work. There are 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/[illegible]

88570

Studies on the Exchange of Ethyl Radicals in the System $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - C_2H_5Br$

S/020/61/136/001/018/037
B016/B055

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of the Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

PRESENTED: July 11, 1960, by M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960

Table 1, Legend: 1: Additive, 2: solvent, 3: temperature, 4: $K \cdot 10^{-5}$ sec^{-1}, 5: E kcal/mole.

Card 4/5

33925
S/079/62/032/001/001/016
D205/D302

5.1310

AUTHORS: Korshunov, I.A., Vertyulina, L.N., and Domrachev, G.A.

TITLE: Reduction of the sandwich type aromatic chromium compounds on a dropping mercury cathode

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 1, 1962, 9 - 12

TEXT: This is a continuation of a previous communication by Korshunov, et al (Ref. 1: Dokl. AN SSSR, 122, 1029, 1958). Results are given of the reduction of iodides of di(o-xylne)-chromium (I), di (m-xylene)-chromium(I), di(p-xylene)-chromium(I), benzene diphenyl chromium(I) and dihexamethyl-benzene-chromium(I) hydroxide, on a dropping mercury cathode. Synthesis of the xylene derivatives were performed according to E. Fischer and W. Hafner (Ref. 2: Z. anorg. allg. ch., 286, 146, 1956) and of the hexamethylbenzene derivatives according to E. Fisher and D. Sens (Ref 3: Ber., 89, 1809, 1956). The polarograms were recorded using a visual polarograph of all the iodides. The polarogram of the dihexamethylbenzene-chromium(I) hydroxide was recorded by an electronic integrating differentiating polarograph. Polarograms were taken in 0.5 N solutions of LiCl, KCl

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33925
S/079/62/032/001/001/016
D205/D302

Reduction of the sandwich type ...

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University im. N.L. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1961

Card 3/3

LEONOV, M.E.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Tracer method determination of by-products in the synthesis of ethylcellosolv. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:208-212 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.
(Ethylene glycol) (Carbon--Isotopes)

S/081/62/000/024/023/073
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Oleynik, A. V., Korshunov, I. A.

TITLE: Effect of the shape and the swelling power of resin on the kinetics of ion exchange sorption

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 24, 1962, 156, abstract 24B1064 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol., (Gor'kiy) no. 4, 1961, 691-697)

TITLE: The shape of the kinetic curves of the ion exchange adsorption of HPO_4^{2-}, Zn^{2+} and Y^{3+} ions was studied in КУ-2 (KU-2), АН-2Ф (AN-2F) resins of different shapes and on the СДВ (SDV) resin with different swelling powers. It is stated that the results obtained are not specific for the small number of resins and ions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LEONOV, M.R.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Synthesis of ethyl cellosolve. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2324-2328 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.

(Ethanol)

VERTYULINA, L. N.; DOMRACHEV, G. A.; KORSHUNOV, I. A.; RAZUVAYEV, G. A.

Preparation and polarographic behavior of derivatives of bis-ethylbenzenechromium. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:285-290 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N. I. Lobachevskogo.

(Chromium compounds) (Polarography)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015646 S/0081/63/000/022/0434/0435

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 22N50

AUTHOR: Korshunov, I. A.; Batalov, A. P.; Maleneva, I. G.; Rostokin, G. A.

TITLE: Direct synthesis of acrylonitrile from propylene and ammonia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. /Gor'kiy/, no. 2, 1962, 450-453

TOPIC TAGS: nitrile, acrylonitrile, nitrile synthesis, acrylonitrile synthesis, propylene ammonia reaction

TRANSLATION: Acrylonitrile can be obtained in a one-step process from propylene and NH_3 (molecular ratio 3:1-1:1) in the presence of the catalysts: MoO_3 on Al_2O_3, containing 16.7% MoO_3 (see RZhkhim, 1961, 17L99), or $BiPO_4 \cdot 12MoO_3 \cdot 12H_2O$ (see RZhkhim, 1961, 16L108). The reaction takes place either in a stream of air or a mixture of $O_2 + N_2$. The optimal temperature of the reaction on MoO_3 in a stream of air is 500C (volume rate = 450/hour), compared to 470C in the stream of $O_2 + N_2$ (volume rate = 540). In the stream of air the yield was higher, and the concentration of CO_2 obtained as a byproduct during the oxidation of propylene, was slightly lower (5%). The presence of water vapor and reduction of MoO_3 to

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015646

Mo_2O_3 had a positive effect on the yield of acrylonitrile. The yield of acrylonitrile on the second catalyst increased with time of contact. The yield of acrylonitrile was 5% on the basis of the amount of propylene passed through and 30-40% on the basis of the propylene reacted. L.R.

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64 SUB CODE: CH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; MALYUGINA, N.I.

Polarographic behavior of bis-cyclopentadienyltitanium dichloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:734-738 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.A.Lobachevskogo.

VERTYULINA, L.N.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.; SOROKIN, Yu.A.

Reduction of bis-cumenechromium and bis-(m-diisopropylberyene) chromium iodides on a mercury dropping electrode. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1133-1139 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

LEONOV, M.R.; MALENEVA, I.G.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Synthesis of methyl-, propyl-, and isopropylcellosolves from ethylene oxide and corresponding alcohols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1367-1373 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.

BATALOV, A.P.; ROSTOKIN, G.A.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Radical exchange in organometallic compounds. Part 7: Phenyl radical exchange between phenyllithium and bromobenzene in ethyl ether. Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12:2146-2150 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo. Submitted December 25, 1964.

KORSHUNOV, Ivan Ivanovich; KASSIN, P.S., red.; SATTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[He who doesn't work, doesn't eat] Kto ne rabotaet, tot ne est. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 63 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Agricultural laborers)

BARTINI, G.R. [deceased]; DUKOVA, Ye.D.; KORSHUNOV, I.P.; CHERNOV, A.A.

Stepped surface relief of β-methyl naphthalene crystals growing from the melt. Kristalografiia 8 no.5:758-764 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

L 15675-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb ASD-3/AFFTC/RADC/ESD(c)/ESD(t)/ASD(a)-5/AFITR/RAEM(a)
ACCESSION NR: AP4047475 S/0120/64/000/005/0132/0135

AUTHOR: Korshunov, I. P.

TITLE: High-repetition-rate nanosecond-pulse generator 25 D

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 132-135

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, nanosecond pulse generator

ABSTRACT: A generator of bell-shaped pulses of a few nanosecond duration, appearing at a repetition rate of 39 Mc and having an amplitude of 2--7 v, is described. The simplicity of the generator stems from the fact that it combines the voltages of two harmonics, 39 and 117 Mc, with a subsequent limiting (by combining 39 and 195 Mc, a trapezoidal pulse is possible). Electron tubes 6Zh9P, 6Zh10P, 6Zh11P, and 6S4P are used. A simplified connection diagram consisting of a shaping unit and a sync unit is presented. The generator is intended for starting and measuring the resolution of high-speed scaling devices.

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L 15674-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047475

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KORSHUNOV, I.P.

Nanosecond pulse generator with a high repetition frequency.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.5:132-135 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; ASEYEVA, I.V.; BAB'YEVA, I.P.; KAPTEREVA, Yu.V.; SHIROKOV, O.G.; KORSHUNOV, I.S.

Biosynthesis of amino acids b soil micro-organisms. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1480-1482 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krasil'nikov).
(AMINO ACIDS) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KORSHUNOV, I.S.; IERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; SKRYABIN, G.K.

Determination of the concentration of dissolved oxygen and respiration intensity of the fungus Tieghamella orchidis under various cultivation conditions in a fermenter. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.4:461-465 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

SKOROTSKIY, S.S.; LUKIN, S.V.; KORSHUNOV, I.V., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production planning for subsidiary plants of the petroleum trust] Proizvodstvennoe planirovanie podsobnykh predpriiatii neftedobyvaiushchego tresta. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1950. 124 p. (Petroleum industry) (MIRA 11:10)

KORSHUNOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; GAZIYEV, G.N., professor, redaktor; MARDZHANOV, K.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of determining the economic effectiveness of secondary methods of recovering oil] Metodika opredeleniia ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti vtorichnykh metodov dobychi nefti. Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1954. 78 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Petroleum industry--Accounting)

BRENNER, Mark Mironovich; KUDASHEV, A.I., redaktor; KORSHUNOV, I.V., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical and economic analysis in the petroleum industry] Tekhniko-ekonomicheskii analiz v neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 206 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Petroleum industry)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 219 (USSR) 15-57-4-5654

AUTHORS: Korshunov, I. V., Vanchakova, N. K.

TITLE: Quality and Profit in Petroleum Extraction and Processing (Voprosy kachestva i rentabel'nosti v dobyche i pererabotke nefti)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN AzSSR, 1956, Nr 7, pp 123-132

ABSTRACT: Present methods used in analysis of the efficiency of petroleum extraction and processing do not take into account the quality of production in a given enterprise. The authors believe that the quality of the petroleum extracted affects the efficiency of extraction and processing. The potential content of valuable products and the cost of their production must also be considered. These factors should be taken into account in introduction of new techniques

Card 1/3

and in development of individual deposits. The yield of the most valuable light petroleum products and oils per ton of raw petroleum varies because of differences in quality of the petroleums in various levels and particularly in various deposits. The net cost per ton of Azerbaidzhan crude petroleum is several times greater than that of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics; production is lower than in these Republics. Nevertheless, the net cost per ton of the most valuable light petroleum products obtained from the Azerbaidzhan petroleums is 1.5 to 1.6 times lower than the cost of petroleum products obtained from the petroleums of Tatar and Bashkir Republics. The cost of processing one million tons of Azerbaidzhan petroleum was lower by 29 000 000 rubles than the cost of processing the same amount of eastern petroleum in 1954. This is explained by the considerably greater labor involved in processing the eastern petroleum, which contains more sulfur, resin, paraffin, and other admixtures. Manufacture of a number of high quality petroleum products from the Azerbaidzhan petroleums costs the state less than manufacture of the

Quality and Profit in Petroleum Extraction (Cont.)

same products from the petroleums of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics and other eastern regions. The reason for this is the high percentage yield of the Azerbaidzhan petroleum products and the possibility of using the simplest technology in processing. The authors propose a supplementary economic criterion for evaluating the efficiency of extraction. This consists in cost comparison of various petroleum enterprises for extraction of petroleum (per ton) with a potential content of petroleum products. The necessity of increasing petroleum extraction in Azerbaidzhan and of further improving the processing methods is emphasized. The authors propose to examine the present costs of petroleum extraction and to differentiate these costs with relation to the potential content of valuable fractions.

Card 3/3 I. A. K.

KORSHUNOV, I.V.; VANCHAKOVA, N.K.

Economic appraisal of the quality of Baku oils. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.11:46-48 N '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Baku--Petroleum)

KORSHUNOV, I. V.

TARANKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; TAUBE, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KORSHUNOV, I.V., red.; GONCHAROV, I.A., red.izdatel'stva.

[Potentials for increasing labor productivity in the petroleum industry] Rezervy rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda v neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 99 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Petroleum industry)

KORSHUNOV, I.V.

Effect of the quality of petroleum on the economic effectiveness of primary and secondary methods in working petroleum deposits. (MLRA 10:5)
Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.1:141-154 Ja '57
(Petroleum engineering)

KORSHUNOV, I.V.; AGAYEVA, A.A.; VANCHAKOVA, N.K.; DZHAFAROVA, A., red.izd-va; SAFAROV, F., tekhn. red.

[Efficiency of capital investments and technological innovations in the petroleum industry] Voprosy effektivnosti kapitalovlozhenii i novoi tekhniki v neftianoi promyshlennosti. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1961. 134 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Petroleum industry—Capital investments)
(Petroleum industry—Technological innovations)

KORSHUNOV, I.V.; ALEKSANDROV, M.A.

Economic conditions for selecting the form of the organization to run drilling crews. Neft. khoz. 41 no.7:10-13 Jl '63 (MIRA 17:7)

KORSHUNOV, I.V.; KATS, A.Ya.

Effect of well spacing on the economic efficiency of the development of oil and gas fields. Neft.khoz. 43 no.4:19-25 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KORSHUNOV, I. YA.

5738. KORSHUNOV, I. YA. Kak my mekhanizirovali Trudoyemkiye Raboty na Fermakh. (Kolkhoz Im. Sverdlova, Artemil, Rayona Sverdl. Obl. M., Izd.-vo M-va Selskogo Khozyaystva SSSR, 1954). 1 L., Slozh. v (8) s., Ill. 21sm (Glav. upr. s.-kh. Propagandy i nauki M-va Selskogo Khozyaystva SSSR). 200.000 ekz. 40K-(55-1073) 636.0025 (47.811)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

KORSHUNOV, K. M., Cand Biol Sci — (diss) "Physiological peculiarities of corn under irrigated conditions of Kulunda." Mos, 1958. 18 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Biol Inst of West-Siberian Affiliate, Inst of Physiology of Plants im K. A. Timiryazev), 130 copies (KL, 16-58, 118)

KORSHUNOV, Konstantin Nikolayevich; GRESHISHCHEV, N., red.

[Dwarf trees bear giant fruits; on growing dwarf fruit trees in the non-Chernozem belt] Derev'ia karliki - plody velikany; o karlikovom sadovodstve v usloviiakh necherno-zemnoi polosy. Kalinin, Kalininskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 17:3)

L 39095-66 EWT(m)/T DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6016350 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0308/66/000/001/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Korshunov, L. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent) 21

ORG: Kaliningrad Technical Institute of Fish Industry (Kaliningradskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosty)

TITLE: Operating conditions of whaler power plants

SOURCE: Morskoy flot, no. 1, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine engineering, fishing ships, marine engine, diesel engine / D-50 diesel engine

ABSTRACT: The economics of Diesel power used for propulsion of whaling ships are discussed. The wide diversity in conditions of marine service in whale-fishing is stressed and high consumption of fuel and lubricants caused by the use of engines of increased horsepower is considered. A higher cost of delivery of fuel and lubricants to remote whale-fishing areas is also mentioned. A considerable higher speed and power is needed for whale-fishing operations than for navigating the ship from its base to the fishing area. An example of operating the ship equipped with four Diesel-generator units is presented and the advantages of using them in various combinations are examined. In this connection,

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.124.722:629.12.001.2.072

L 39096-66
ACC NR: AP6016350

the load characteristics for operating one, two, three and four D-50 diesel engines are graphically represented. By using the d-c type of transmission and the multiplicity of power units, a greater economy and a greater facility in maneuvering are assured. It is mentioned that such a system is used on whalers of "Mirnyy" class to obtain a more efficient operation of D-50 diesels at a reduced speed of 615 rpm than at a rated generator speed of 740 rpm. Comparative load curves at these speeds are presented. The four-engine load characteristics are examined and optimal conditions for the lowest fuel consumption are determined for various loads and speeds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 21,13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 egh

KORSHUNOV, L., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Effective operating conditions of the power plants of whalers. Mor.flot 26 no.1:30-31 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kaliningradskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti.

KORSHUNOV, L.P., inzhener.

Selection of power generators for trawlers. Sudostroenie 22 no.11:22-24 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Marine engines) (Trawls and trawling)

KORSHUNOV, L. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the Conditions of Performance and Possibilities of Improving the Efficiency of the Steam-Powered Equipment of Fishing Trawlers." Len, 1957. 18 pp 20 cm. (Len Ship Building Inst), 140 copies (KL, 28-57, 110)

KORSHUNOV, L.P., inzhener.

Criteria for an efficient performance of trawler power plants.
Sudostroenie 23 no.3:29-33 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Marine engines--Fuel consumption)
(Fishing boats)

KORSHUNOV, Lev Petrovich. Prinimal uchastiye SEVAST'YANOV, N.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KARPOVICH, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; YUDOVICH, B.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POGODIN, L.L., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Power systems of fishing trawlers]Energeticheskie ustanovki rybolovnykh traulerov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 295 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Fishing boats)

KORSHUNOV, Lev Petrovich; SAMOYLOVICH, T.A., red.

[Main transmissions on ships] Glavnye sudovye peredachi. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 183 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KORSHUNOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Operation of ship evaporators in conditions of low-parameter steam generators. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:23-26 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

YEPISHIN, V.; KORSHUNOV, M.

Valuable initiative of Gorkiy drivers. Avt.transp. 39 no.3:5-6 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Gorkiy Province—Scrap metals)

KORSHUNOV, M.A.

Soils of the eastern slope of the TSivil'-Sviyaga watershed within the boundaries of Tatarstan. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.i sel'khoz.nauk no.2:25-75 '50. (MLRA 10:2)
(Sviyaga Valley--Soils)

KORSHUNOV, M.A.

Effect of grassland rotations on soil fertility in the Tatar A.S.S.R Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.i sel'khoz.nauk no.3: 97-109 '52. (MLRA 10:2).
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Rotation of crops)
(Soil fertility) (Grasses)

KORSHUNOV, M.A.; MOKSHINA, Ye.P.

Effect of grassland rotations of the fertility of Turf-Podzolic soils of light mechanical composition. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR, Ser. biol. nauk no.4:3-14 '53. (MLRA 10:6)
(Podzol) (Grasses) (Soil fertility)

KORSHUNOV, M.A. (Kazan')

Proper crop rotation as a factor increasing the fertility of slightly loamy turf-Podzolic soils. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.10: 55-56 '55. (MLRA 10:5)

(Rotation of crops)
(Podzol) (Soil fertility)

KORSHUNOV, M.A.; ZHIGANOVA, T.I.

Nutrient dynamics of gray, slightly Podzolic forest soils in the fallowed field of the rotation of crops. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:69-87 '56. (MLRA 10:6)
(Soil chemistry) (Rotation of crops)

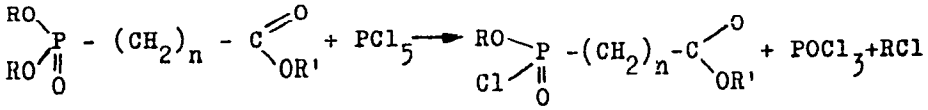
SOV/79-29-1-63/74

AUTHORS: Petrov, K. A., Maklyayev, F. L., Korshunov, M. A.

TITLE: Halogen Anhydrides of the Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids (Galoidangidridy efirov fosfonkarbonovykh kislot). I. Synthesis of P-Monochloric Anhydrides of the Dialkyl Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids (I. Sintez P-monokhlorangidridov dialkilovykh efirov fosfonkarbonovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 301-305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chloric anhydrides of phosphono carboxylic acids have hitherto not been investigated (Refs 1,2). In this connection the methods of synthesis of P-chloric anhydride of the dialkyl esters of phosphono carboxylic acids are investigated, which were mainly prepared by reaction of phosphorus pentachloride with neutral esters of these acids:



Owing to the three ester groups in the ester of phosphono carboxylic acid this reaction could proceed in a different way

Card 1/3

Halogen Anhydrides of the Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids. I. Synthesis of P-Monochloric Anhydrides of the Dialkyl Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids

and lead to a mixture of different products. It was, however, proved that the substitution of chlorine for one group of esters in the esters of phosphono carboxylic acids takes place easily and clearly under certain conditions in the case of action of PCl_5, in which case various groups of esters in connection with phosphorus (OCH_3, OC_2H_5, OC_3H_7-iso, OC_4H_9-n., OC_5H_{11}-iso) are just easily replaced by chlorine. The yield in monochloric anhydrides amounts to 60 - 85%. Monochloric anhydrides of the esters of phosphono formic acid are also obtained in good yield by chlorination of the mixture of PCl_3 and a neutral ester of phosphono formic acid, in which case phosphorus pentachloride forms during the process of chlorination. According to these methods 12 P-chloric anhydrides of dialkyl esters of phosphono formic acid, acetic acid and propionic acid were synthesized as well as the chloric anhydride of the diethyl ester of thiophosphono propionic acid.

Card 2/3

Halogen Anhydrides of the Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids. I. Synthesis of P-Monochloric Anhydrides of the Dialkyl Esters of Phosphono Carboxylic Acids

Monochloric anhydrides of the diethyl ester of phosphono acetic acid were also obtained by action of thionyl chloride on neutral esters (Scheme 2). Table 2 shows the constants of the compounds obtained. There are 2 tables and 3 references 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Voyennaya akademiya khimicheskoy zashchity (Military Academy of Chemical Protection)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

Card 3/3

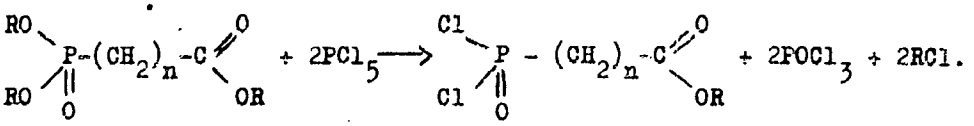
SOV/79-29-2-48/71

AUTHORS: Petrov, K. A., Maklyayev, F. L., Korshunov, M. A.

TITLE: Acid Halides of the Esters of Phosphonocarboxylic Acid (Galoidangidridy efirov fosfonkarbonovykh kislot). II. Acid Dichlorides of the C-Alkyl Esters of Phosphonccarboxylic Acid (II. Dikhlorangidridy C-alkilovykh efirov fosfonkarbonovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 585-588 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper it was found that the reaction of PCl_5 obtained with an excess with the neutral esters of phosphonoacetic and β-phosphonopropionic acid leads to the acid dichlorides of the C-alkyl esters of these acids:



The yield was 68-85 %. The ester group at the carbon is replaced neither by an excess of PCl_5 nor by chlorine at higher temperatures.

Card 1/2

Acid Halides of the Esters of Phosphonocarboxylic Acid. II. Acid Dichlorides of the C-Alkyl Esters of Phosphonocarboxylic Acid

The possibility of the synthesis of the P-mono and P,P-acid dichlorides of phosphonocarboxylic acids is apparently due to the different, difficult substitution of chlorine for the two ester groups at phosphorus. In the passing of gaseous chlorine through the solution of PCl_3 and the triethyl ester of phosphonoacetic acid no acid dichloride of the C-ethyl ester of phosphonoacetic acid forms because chlorine substitutes not only the ester groups at phosphorus but also the methylene group at the phosphonoacetic ester under formation of acid dichloride of the C-ethyl ester of phosphonodichloroacetic acid (57%) (Scheme 2). This compound is a colorless liquid, soluble in organic solvents which irritates the mucosa. The data of analysis correspond to the acid dichloride of the ethyl ester of phosphonodichloroacetic acid. The position of the ester group within the acid dichloride is proved by its reaction with hydrogen fluoride or potassiumbifluoride, which leads to the formation of the ethyl ester of dichloroacetic acid (Scheme 3) where the cleavage takes place at the C-P binding.

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

Card 2/2

MIRONOV, G.S.; FARBEROV, M.I.; KORSHUNOV, M.A.

Synthesis of aldehydes of the acrolein series based on the Mannich reaction. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1:33-48 '62.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

FARBEROV, M.I.; MIRONOV, G.S.; KORSHUNOV, M.A.

Synthesis of aldehydes of the acrolein series. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2483-2491 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

(Aldehydes) (Acrolein)

L 43928-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4
MJW/JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5008621 S/2933/64/CKY/000/0016/0023

AUTHORS: Korshunov, M. A.; Bukhareva, V. A.; Kut'in, A. M.; Kudinova, R. N.; Yerykov, V. G.; Prokhorova, N. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of tert-dodecyl mercaptan from propylene tetramer and hydrogen sulfide in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst. Communication 2.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, ...snchikhsya v neftyakh i neftoproduktakh, v. 7, 1964, 16-23

TOPIC TAGS: mercaptan, catalysis, aluminum, silicate, hydrogen sulfide / 1Kh18N9T steel, 1Kh13 steel, Kh25 steel, Kh17T steel, 12Kh steel, 12Kh1MF steel

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a method of synthesizing tert-dodecyl mercaptan from propylene tetramer and hydrogen sulfide with aluminosilicate catalyst. The laboratory setup is illustrated. The reactor is loaded with aluminosilicate catalyst, hermetically sealed, and put under pressure of 50 atm in nitrogen gas. The pressure is then lowered and the catalyst heated at some given temperature for 2 hours in a current of nitrogen. Freshly ground propylene tetramer is placed in a buret, and liquid hydrogen sulfide is added to it under a pressure of 41 atm. The two constituents are mixed and introduced into the reactor,

Card 1/3

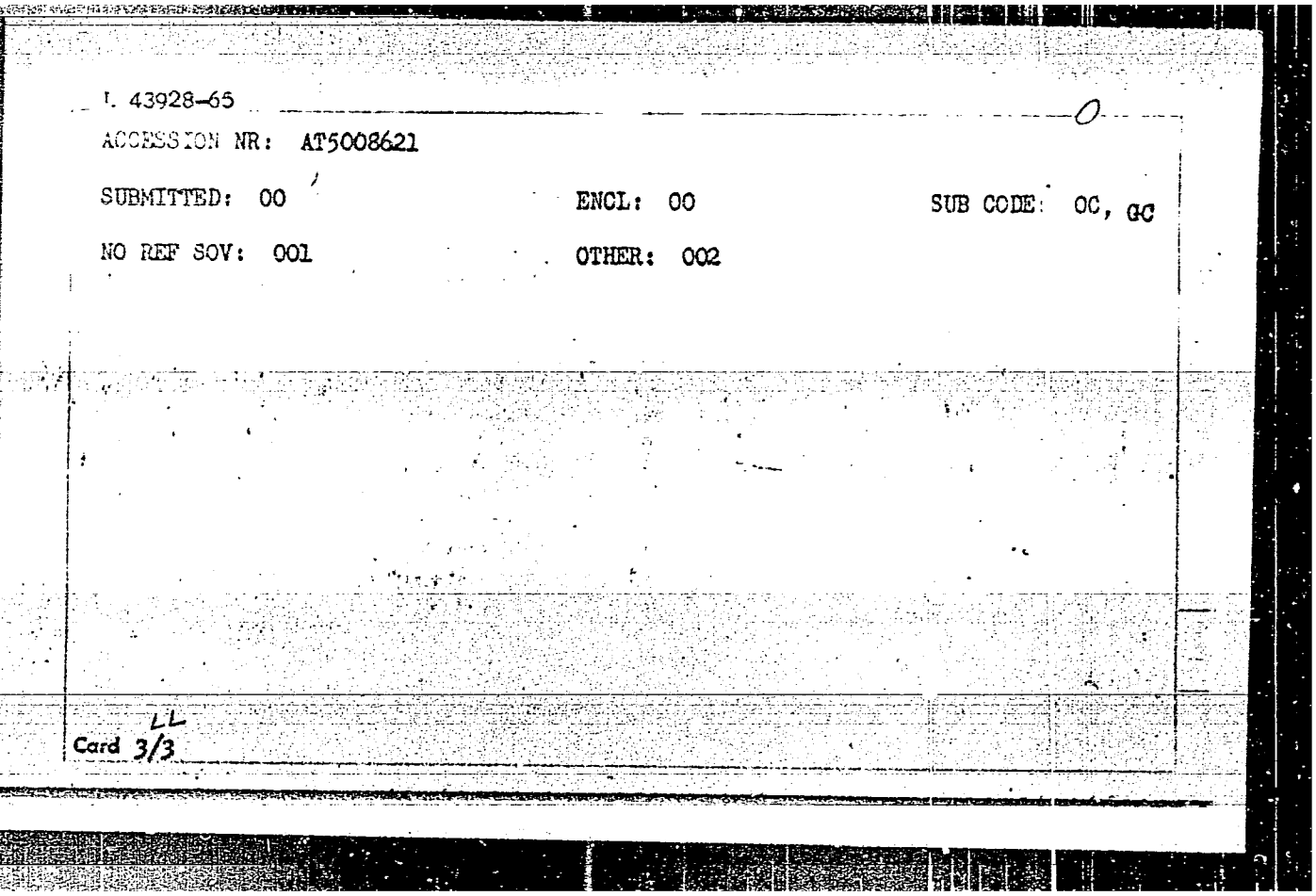
L 43928-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008621

where the pressure is rigidly controlled. The unused hydrogen sulfide is removed, and the liquid reaction product is poured into a glass receptacle, measured, and analyzed for its dodecyl mercaptan content. Results of producing tert-dodecyl mercaptan at different temperatures, pressures, and proportions of hydrogen sulfide are tabulated. It was found that the catalyst worked for a considerable period without marked loss of activity. After 4 hours, 90% production of the mercaptan was obtained as against 70% after only 1 hour. The authors discuss regeneration of the catalyst. A number of olefins and mercaptans were obtained in the synthesizing process, and the physical properties of these compounds have been tabulated. Tests were made on the resistance to corrosion of various metal parts in the equipment used for synthesizing. Results were again tabulated. It was found that chrome and chrome-nickel steels were very resistant, but ordinary carbon steel was not. Tests on the activity of tert-dodecyl mercaptan showed it to be an effective regulator in polymerization systems with Rongalite-Trilon activating group and potassium persulfate. The technology of producing tert-dodecyl mercaptan is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

Card 2/3



L 43928-65 O

ACCESSION NR: AT5008621

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

LL

Card 3/3

L 45263-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5008623 S/2933/64/007/000/0031/0036

AUTHORS: Korshunov, M. A.; Bukhareva, V. A.; Kut'in, A. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of tert-dodecyl mercaptan from a tetramer of propylene and hydrogen sulfide in the presence of a Friedel Crafts catalyst

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 7, 1964, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: mercaptan, polymer, catalyst, Friedel Crafts reaction

ABSTRACT: Patent literature is contradictory concerning the possible synthesis of mercaptans. The authors investigated the possibility of industrial synthesis of tert-dodecyl mercaptan in the presence of a Friedel Crafts catalyst at atmospheric pressure (or nearly so). The first catalyst employed was boron fluoride etherate (boiling point of 125-127C). It was used with the propylene tetramer fraction having a boiling point of 185-215C, purified of peroxide. Data on the reaction products are tabulated, and the authors conclude that a high yield of mercaptan may be obtained in this way and that the catalyst can probably be re-used. The original Friedel Crafts catalyst, aluminum chloride, was also used. The products and their properties are again tabulated. At 20C the effect of the aluminum

Card 1/2

chloride on the propylene tetramer is apparently limited only by polymerization. The amount of HCl (up to a molar ratio of 8 relative to aluminum chloride) did not affect the yield of dodecyl mercaptan. The kind of catalyzing complex changed, however, in the presence of the HCl. Maximum mercaptan yield was observed at 20-40C. Best results were obtained at a molar ratio of 0.005-0.02 of aluminum chloride to propylene tetramer. A high mercaptan content was observed from the reaction at molar ratios of 1:1 for hydrogen sulfide to propylene tetramer. An increase of this ratio to 2:1 increased the mercaptan yield 5-7%. Further increase had no effect. The reaction took place within a short time—1-2 hours. It is concluded that industrial production of tert-dodecyl mercaptan by the method described is readily feasible. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

L 5104-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP5025673 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0008/0008

AUTHORS: Korshunov, M. G.; Orlov, A. S.; Sivanbayev, A. V.

30
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for collecting specimens of unconsolidated soil under water. Class 5, No. 174571 [announced by All-Union Order of Lenin Design Research and Scientific Research Institute "Gidroproyekt" imeni S. Ya. Zhuk (Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Gidroproyekt ")]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 8

TOPIC TAGS: soil, geologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for collecting specimens of unconsolidated soil under water (see Fig. 1). The device contains a rotary soil-collecting container mounted on a frame and suspended from a carrying cable. To automate the process of specimen collecting, an elastic pull (which may be made of rubber) is attached to the soil-collecting container. The frame carries a lever,

Card 1/2

UDC: 624.131.365

L 5104-66

ACC NR: AP5025673

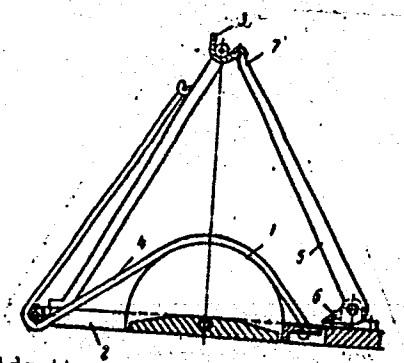


Fig. 1. 1- soil-collecting container; 2- frame; 3- carrying cable; 4- elastic pull; 5- lever; 6 and 7- lever arms

one arm of which holds the soil-collecting container in its original position, and the other is attached to the carrying cable. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: ES/ SUBM DATE: 15May64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

KOROBKOV, N.; KORSHUNOV, N., inzh.

Steel giants. NTO 4 no.5:34-35 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Altayskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Korobkov).
2. Chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Altayskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Korshunov).
(Rubtsovsk--Tractor industry)

KORSHUNOV, N.I.

The TDT-75 skidding tractor. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.-inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.8:43-44 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Tractors)

KORSHUNOV, N.S.

AUTHOR: KORSHUNOV, N.S., KHATSKEVICH, M.V. 89-9-10/32

TITLE: A Flow Meter with Radioactive Float. (Raskhodomer s radioaktivnym datchikom)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 250-252 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The construction of a flow meter is described in which a Co^{60} source (2 - 5 mC) is fitted on the float of the rotating indicator. The position of the float as a measure of the quantity of the flow is represented by the recordings of an ionization chamber. By means of two trial series (RDP - 1 - 100) and (RDP - 2 - 50) the consumption of carbon tetrachloride under laboratory conditions within the range of from 0,015 to 0,06 l/h and the water consumption within the range of from 0,2 to 2 l/h could be measured with an accuracy of ± 2,5%. (With 4 Illustrations and 4 Slavic References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 9.2.1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KORSHUNOV, N.S., inzh.; KALINTSEV, F.I., inzh.

Repair and drying of operating TFNKD-400 electric transformers. Elek. sta. 33 no.8:75-76 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric transformers--Repairing)

[redacted], N. V.

Torgovlia kondi'terskimi tovarami /Confection trade/. Izd. 2-e. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1953. 108 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 4, July 1954.

KORSHUNOV, P.

"Removing ~~enamel~~ enamel insulation."

So. Radio, Vol. 2, p. 51, 1952

KORSHUNOV, S., inzh.; KUSKOV, L., INZH.

Problems of navigation on the Angara during the period of filling the Bratsk Reservoir. Rech.transp. 19 no.5:32-36 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Angara—Inland navigation)
(Bratsk—Reservoir)

KORSHUNOV, S. I. (Engineer), PARFENOV, N. K. (Engineer), IZMEVSKIY, M. M. (Professor)

HANDBOOK OF STANDARD LETTER SYMBOLS, Standartgiz 1946.

All Union Committee of Standards of the Council of Ministers USSR

Translation available in [redacted] Report U-1736, 7 March 1952

1. KORSHUNOV, S. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology - Language

7. Synonyms in technical terminology. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekh. nauk no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

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[Terminology connected with underground mining systems in solid mineral deposits] Terminologiia sistem razrabotki mestorozhdenii tverdykh poleznykh iskopaemykh podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, 1959. 13 p. (Sbornik rekomenduemykh terminov, no.51) (MIRA 13:1)

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(Mining engineering--Terminology)

TYAGUNOV, G.A., prof.; AZAT'YAN, A.D.; ALEKSANDROV, A.G.; ANTIK, I.V.; VASIL'YEV, N.N.; ZHIGAREV, A.A.; KORSHUNOV, S.I.; LEBEDEV, I.V.; NILENDER, R.A.

[Electronic vacuum devices; operating conditions, parameters, and characteristics] Elektrovakuumnye pribory; rezhimy, parametry i kharakteristiki. Moskva, 1960. 20 p. (Sborniki rekomenduemykh terminov AN SSSR, Kom.tekhn.terminologii, no.54) (MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii.
(Electron tubes)

LOTTE, Dmitriy Semenovich [1898-1950]; KLIMOVITSKIY, Ya.A., nauchn. sotrudnik; KORSHUNOV, S.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv. red.; DROBYSHEV, Yu.G., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Principles for compiling scientific technical terminology; problems of the theory and methods] Osnovy postroeniia nauchno-tekhnicheskoi terminologii; voprosy teorii i metodiki. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 156 p. (MIRA 14:5)

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(Technology--Terminology)

KLIMOVITSKIY, Ya.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KORSHUNOV, S.I., naucnyy sotr.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Electrical engineering, electronics; theoretical electrical engineering, letter designation of the principal electrical engineering quantities, electrci machinery, relays, electron-tube devices, and dielectrics.Terminology] Elektrotekhnike, elektronika; teoreticheskaia elektrotekhnika, bukvennye oboznacheniia osnovnykh velichin v elektrotekhnike, elektricheskie mashiny, rele, elektrovakumnye pribory, dielektriki. Terminologiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 231 p. (Sborniki rekomenduemykh terminov, no.59) (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii. 2. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Klimovitskiy, Korshunov). (Electric engineering—Dictionaries)

KORSHUNOV, S. I.

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S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fivoyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of suberitical plasma;

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya... S/089/62/013/006/019/027
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design of 30-Mev electron linear accelerator; Ye. G. Pyatnov, A. A. Glazkov, V. G. Lopato, A. I. Pinogenov, G. N. Skopskiy, V. D. Selesnev, experimental characteristics of low-energy electron linear accelerators; G. A. Zeytlenk, V. M. Levin, S. I. Piskunov, V. L. Smirnov, V. K. Khokhlov, radiocircuit parameters of ЛУЭ (LUE)-type accelerators; G. A. Tyagunov, O. A. Val'dner, B. M. Gokhberg, S. I. Koreshunov, V. I. Kotov, Ye. M. Moros, accelerator classification and terminology; O. S. Milovanov, V. B. Varaksin, P. R. Zenkevich, theoretical analysis of magnetron operation; A. G. Tragov, P. R. Zenkevich, calculation of attenuation in a diaphragmated waveguide; Yu. P. Lazarenko, A. V. Ryabtsev, optimum attenuation length for linear accelerator; A. A. Zhigarev, R. Ye. Yeliseyev, review on trajectographs; I. G. Morozova, G. A. Tyagunov, review on more than 500 ion sources; M. A. Abroyan, V. L. Komarov, duoplasmatron-type source; V. S. Kuznetsov, A. I. Solnyshkov, calculation and production of intense ion beams; V. M. Rybin (Ye. V. Armenskiy), inductive current transmitters of high sensitivity; V. I. Korosa, G. A. Tyagunov, kinetic description of linear acceleration of relativistic electrons; A. D. Vlasov, phase oscillations in linear accelerators; E. L. Burshteyn, G. V. Voskresenskiy, beam field effects in the waveguide of an electron linear accelerator; R. S. Bobovikov,

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KORSHUNOV, S.P.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.

Synthesis of 2-furancarboxylic acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.5:1157-1158 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Furoic acid)

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; KOMENDANTOV, M.I.; KORSHUNOV, S.P.

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. Part 21: Reaction of diazoacetic ester with 1-phenylpropyne in the presence of small amounts of copper sulfate or without catalysts. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:923-928 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Acetic acid) (Propyne)

VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.; KORSHUNOV, S.P.; SKOBLIKOVA, V.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, S.L.

Furylalkynes. Part 1: Synthesis and some properties of furylacetylenic alcohols and glycols. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1419-1427 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.; KORSHUNOV, S.P.; YASHINA, O.G.; DEMINA, S.I.

F ylalkynes. Part 2: Some bromofurylacetylene derivatives. Zhur. b. khim. 34 no.12:3921-3925 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.; KORSHUNOV, S.P.; SKOELIKOVA, V.I.; LIPOVICH, T.V.

Furylalkynes. Part 5: Synthesis of furyl-substituted pyrazoles and isoxazoles on the basis of furylacetylene derivatives. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1089-1094 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

L 1328-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(b)-2/EWA(c) RO/JK/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5023365 UR/0020/65/164/001/0099/0102

AUTHOR: Giller, S. A. (Academician AN LatSSR); Vereshchagin, L. I.; Venter, K. K.; Korshunov, S. P.; Tsirule, V. V.; Lolya, D. O.

TITLE: 2-Furyl and 5-nitro-2-furyl alkynyl ketones

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 1, 1965, 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, antivirus agent, ketone, acetylenic ketone, furyl alkynyl ketone

ABSTRACT: This work was undertaken in the course of a search for compounds with fungicidal and antiviral agents. Furyl alkynyl ketones had been previously prepared by the authors from the corresponding carbinols by oxidation with activated manganese dioxide. 5-Nitrofuryl arylalkynyl ketones were obtained by nitration of the corresponding ketones. The reaction conditions are dictated by the nature of the aryl group attached to the acetylene function. Ketones containing an unsubstituted phenyl group, or a phenyl group bearing electron-donating substituents are readily nitrated in acetic anhydride at -25C, without a catalyst. When the phenyl group bears electron-withdrawing substituents (Cl, Br), the reaction temperature must be raised to 0—5C, and catalytic amounts of sulfuric acid must be added. In all cases, selective nitration occurs, yielding 5-nitro-2-furyl ketones. In this

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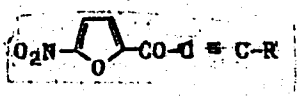
manner, a series of ketones was prepared:



where R = phenyl, p-toiyl, p-chlorophenyl, m-bromophenyl, p-bromophenyl. The yields and physical constants of the above compounds and their semicarbazones are given in tabular form. The results of biological tests of the compounds obtained will be presented in a separate paper. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk LatSSR (Institute of Organic Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, LatSSR); Institute nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. A. A. Zhdanova (Institute of Petroleum and Coal Chemistry Synthesis at the Irkutsk State Universtiy)

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